

**Tennessee Department of Education
2006 School Health Profiles Report
Summary of Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Survey Results**

	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
HEALTH EDUCATION		
Among schools that require health education, percent that require 2 or more health education courses	31	27 - 36
Percent of schools that have a health education coordinator	28	24 - 32
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher had professional preparation in health education or in health and physical education combined	64	60 - 68
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY		
Among schools that require physical education, percent that require 2 or more PE courses	54	49 - 58
Among schools that require a physical education course, percent of schools where students can not be exempted from taking a required physical education course for one grading period or longer*	57	52 - 61
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 13 physical activity topics	57	51 - 63
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught about developing an individualized physical activity plan	75	70 - 80
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on physical activity and fitness	51	46 - 56
Percent of schools that offer opportunities for students to participate in intramural activities or physical activity clubs	60	56 - 64
Among schools that offer intramural activities or physical activity clubs, percent that provide transportation home for students who participate in after-school intramural activities or physical activity clubs	12	8 - 16

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NUTRITION AND FOOD SERVICE		
Among schools that serve lunch to students, percent that allow students 20 or more minutes to eat lunch once they are seated	86	83 - 89
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which fruits or vegetables are available for purchase	25	21 - 29
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which 100% fruit juice or vegetable juice is available for purchase	72	68 - 76
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which bottled water is available for purchase	97	95 - 98
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 14 nutrition and dietary behavior topics	68	63 - 74
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on nutrition and dietary behavior	35	30 - 39
HEALTH SERVICES		
Percent of schools that provide standard health services to students	89	86 - 92
Percent of schools that provide identification or school-based management of chronic health conditions, such as asthma or diabetes	72	68 - 77
Percent of schools that provide identification or school-based management of acute illness	63	59 - 68
Percent of schools that provide immunizations to students	46	42 - 51
Percent of schools that provide assistance with enrolling in Medicaid or SCHIP (State Children's Insurance Program)	37	33 - 41
Percent of schools that provide an Asthma Action Plan (or Individualized Health Plan) for all students with asthma	67	63 - 72
Percent of schools that permit students to carry and self-administer a prescription quick-relief inhaler, an epinephrine auto-injector, and insulin or other injected medications	21	18 - 25

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HIV, STD, AND PREGNANCY PREVENTION		
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught abstinence as the most effective method to avoid pregnancy, HIV, and STDs	89	86 - 92
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught how to correctly use a condom	25	20 - 30
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 11 HIV topics	24	19 - 30
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on HIV prevention	51	46 - 56
Percent of schools with a policy on students and/or staff who have HIV infection or AIDS	58	54 - 63
TOBACCO USE PREVENTION		
Percent of schools that have a tobacco-free environment**	33	29 - 37
Percent of schools that post signs marking a tobacco-free school zone	60	55 - 64
Percent of schools that provide referrals to tobacco cessation programs for faculty and staff	10	7 - 12
Percent of schools that prohibit all tobacco advertising***	84	80 - 87
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 16 tobacco-use prevention topics	58	52 - 64
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on tobacco-use prevention	31	27 - 36

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UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE		
Percent of schools that maintain a closed campus where students are not allowed to leave school during the school day, including during lunchtime	98	97 - 99
Percent of schools that use staff or adult volunteers to monitor school halls during and between classes	92	90 - 95
Percent of schools that require students to wear school uniforms	14	11 - 17
Percent of schools that require students to wear identification badges	11	8 - 13
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that tried to increase student knowledge on injury prevention and safety	92	89 - 95
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that tried to increase student knowledge on violence prevention	90	86 - 93
SCHOOL HEALTH COLLABORATION		
Percent of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that offers guidance on development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics	43	39 - 48
Percent of schools that ever used the School Health Index to assess health and safety policies and programs	24	20 - 28

*Students cannot be exempted for enrollment in other courses (e.g., math or science); participation in school sports, other school activities (e.g., ROTC, band, or chorus), community sports activities, vocational training, or community service activities; or a high physical fitness competency test score.

**A tobacco-free environment prohibits all tobacco use by students, school staff members, and visitors in school buildings, on school property, in school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus school-sponsored events.

***Prohibits all tobacco advertising in school buildings; on school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus; on school buses or other vehicles, in school publications, and through sponsorship of school events, and prohibits students from wearing tobacco brand-name apparel or carrying merchandise with tobacco company names, logos, or cartoon characters on it.